NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Grand Review of Seventy Thousand Union Troops.

The President and Cabinet and Twenty-five Thousand Spectators on the Ground.

Brilliant Appearance of the General Commanding and His Staff.

Eighly Effective Condition of the Grand Army of the Potomac,

Washington, Nov. 29, 1861.

To day all Washington was turned out of doors. The rand review was to take place at Bailey's Cross Roads at con, the restriction upon the passage across the Potonso had been removed, the Long Bridge was free for all the restriction and the restriction was the same and the restriction of t eers, and the world and its grandmother were deter-ed to see the review, the fortifications on the Virints side, and the grand army of the Potomac. For prty-sight hours in advance everything in the semblance I horseflesh and every vehicle on wheels had been prewas not, however, altogether certain until this morn er there was to be a review or a battle. It had whispered knowingly that the reported review was tended simply as a clock for an advance of the grand my of the Potomac, and that in the place of joyous trains and crowds of pleased spectators we should have di the horrid noise and sad realities of battle.

But the review was held. The whole people availed themselves of the permission to proceed without passes to the review ground, rendered memorable by many a newspaper paragraph describing the alternate occupa-tion by the robols and the federals of Bailey's Cross Roads ad the adjacent hills, Mason's and Munson's. From ar early hour in the morning the faces of the population were surned toward Dixie, and the Long Bridge and the road eyond presented one continuous line of passengers in car-iages, wagons, buggles, coupees, on horseback and on riages, wagons, buggies, coupees, on horsesses in Stilliant Soot. It was a most incohgraous procession. Brilliant equipages and bakers' wagons, omnibuses and single barssman, were inextricably intermingled, and obliged to go forward or to halt together. It required hours to accomplish the eight miles of distance, and fast teams were ount. Sentinels upon the bridge and at the stock-opelled the vehicles to pass in a single file, which ed from the city to the raview ground.

At helf-past nine o'clock the General commanding, at-ended by all his staff officers, left his headquarters, anded by all his star officers, left his headquarters, scorted by a column of eighteen hundred regular caval-y. The array was most imposing as this aplendid cor-age moved through the streets, the cavalry marching by latoons until it reached the bridge, where it was compelled to march by column of fours, and afterwards de-died along the road leading by Arlington Heights to the review ground. General McCiollan was plainly attired. As he rode in advance of the numerous retinue constitu ads of hearts beat high, and thousands of tongue ered words of admiration of the young chieftain, who, at thirty-five years of age had attained the com-

The scene at the entrance of the Long Bridge beggard The scene at the entrance of the angle rings engans description. For hours vehicles innumerable, of eyery description, were piled indiscriminately, waiting their turn to get into the line, while a ceaseless stream of horsemen and horseween and pedestrians was pour-

The day was peculiarly favorable. There was hardly any dust, and a November sun was struggling to shine through masses of clouds just dense enough to veil its rays and shed a mellow autumnal light upon the whole some. There were in the cavalcade thousands who had either never seen the country to be passed over, or had federal army of the Potomac. As the road winds along from the test du pont, at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, through forts Runyon and Albany, there is a continual succession of fortifications and camps. Here and there from some hilltop the view takes in a succession of encampments for miles on either side, the white tents standing out in bold relief from the mingled then an unruly team or a breakdown causes a hait of the procession, and curses both loud and deep are vented on the hapless cause of the stop ue, and worthy the attention of an artist.

ard are at hand, and, without respect of persons, all the lines of the review are compelled to turn and outside of the white flags that mark the boundary of the field. The celebrated Munson's Hill, not long ago fortified by the rebels, is on the left. It is a small prominence, overlooking the whole area of the ground to occupied in the review. It is already occupied almost to suffication. Away off to the south is Mason's Hill, similarly crowded. On the plain below for miles in every cavalry and artillery. The Secretary of War and his party approaches. The sentinel is no respecter persons, and they are stopped until the the guard gives orders for them to pais. The position of the General commanding and his staff is marked by a series of three white flags, intended to guide the moving column on its march. On a little of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, foreign array of beauty and grace. Many of the ladies are on orschack, and their horses are formed in line by th lice grand, leaving ample space between this little knot of the troops to be reviewed.

must now recur to the incidents among the troops and on the field up to this moment. After it had been determined to have the grand review, upon an examina sion it was found that none of the grounds heretofore used for division drill were sufficiently capacious to ac commodate the immense army it was proposed to assem-ble. It was not until Saturday that the location was

Bailey's Cross Roads are situated eight miles from Washington, in the direction of Fairfax Court House, at the junction of the Columbia turnpike and the Alexan and Leesburg turupike. Between the Cross Roads and Munion's Hill, a mile and a half distant towards Fall's Chue h, is a plain two miles in length, which was pre pared by clearing off the fences, filling up the ditches to fer to-day's display.

During the last two or three days a ruchor circulated among the troops that the publication of the purpose to held a grand review was intended to cover the prepara-lions for an advance, and when last evening the order consigned for all the infantry regiments to provide homselves with forty reands of ball cartridges, and, we for at least one ambulance, with all the surgical ap Mances, to accompany each regiment, the excitemen were but prudent precautionary measures against the

ible enovement of the enemy during the day. In the apper and lower divisions, General McCallie and General Heintzeiman's, from which a march of some right or ten miles had to be made, the troops were ag'ir rose two to three o'clock in the morning, and were on the merch long before daylight. All of the seven chrion the Virginia side of the Potomac were rep. senten' in the review, but enough were left in each to double the usual picket force to guard the camps, and a rea erve in addition strong enough to repel any at-

ack in for, 'e the enemy could make. As early a ' nine o'clock the head of the column of Gen. ker's divis lon, the headquarters of which are nearest Blenker's first to Pailey's, bega'n to arrive at the grounds from the Washington road. Soon after General McDowell's

the west. Next came the head of General Frank lin's column, approaching from the Alexandria read; and soon after the division of General Smith began to enter the grounds from the direction of Fall's Church. General Fitz John Porter was next on the ground, bring-ing his forces by still another road. The troops how poured in from all directions, these under General Heint selman following General Franklin's division, and the column of General McCall succeeding that of General Smith, and continued without cessation until half-past

the last hour the scene was enlivening and bril liant beyond description. The whole immense area of the review grounds was covered with moving masses of the review grounds was covered with moving masses of men. More than twenty generals, commanding divisions and brigades, with five times the number of staff officers, mounted upon high mettled and richly caparisoned horses, were dashing through the grounds in every direction, superintending the placing in position of the various divisions, brigades and regiments. Brigades are marching towards every possible point of the compass—some slowly, some in double quick time, some wheeling into line, others standing in position. Here comes a regiment of cavalry, moving in position. Here comes a regiment of cavalry, moving towards its designated station, wheeling to the right at this point and to the left at that, to avoid coming in con-tact with the moving masses of infantry. There goes a column of artillery, a mile in length, pursuing its way t its destination through bodies of infantry and cavalry.

And so the movements go on, seemingly in confusion and yet, under the admirable management of Genera McDowell, who directs everything, in most perfect order until there have arrived and taken the various positions assigned not less than seventy thousand men, including seven regiments of cavalry, numbering some eight thou-sand men, and twenty batteries of artillery, numbering a nundred and twenty pieces.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock the President of the United States entered the grounds in his carriage, fol-lowed by the Secretary of State, also in his carriage, and by the Secretary of War and Postmaster General, accomded by Mrs. Gen. McDowell and by two daughters of panied by Mrs. Gen. McDowell and by two daughters of Gen. Taylor on horseback. The party—were escorted to a slight elevation near the centre of the area, marked by a white flag, where they were soon joined by Gen. McClel-ian and his staff. The cavalry escort was formed in line on the left. The seven regiments of volunteer cavalry, and the entire artillery present, were placed on the outer margin of the grounds. The infantry were formed into columns by divisions in mass. Everything being now in readiness, a salvo to the President and General-in-Chief was fired by four batteries of artillery designated for that

Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary of War, alighted from their carriages, mounted horses and prepared to accompany General McClellan in his review of the lines. accompany General McClellan in his review of the lines. All the generals present and staff officers, with the Prince de Joinville and some distinguished civilians, headed by the President, Secretary of War and General McClellan, and numbering in all, perhaps, a hundred and fifty, then dashed forward at full gallop along the massive columns. On reaching the division of General Smith the party were greeted by three enthusiastic charge which were receated by each brigade successive. cheers, which were repeated by each brigade successive-ly as it was approached. The ride occupied about an hour and a half. The horses came in covered with foam. After a little interval preparation was made for marching the troops in review. The honor of leading the column was assigned to the First rifle regiment of Penn sylvania reserve, familiarly known as the "Bucktai Regiment." This regiment was with General McClellar in Western Virginia, and was particularly admired for the steadiness and regularity of its movements, and the soldierlike bearing of the men. Some three hours were occupied by the troops in passing. The divisions passed

First—General McCall's division, composed of the brigades of Generals Meade, Reynolds and Ord.

Second—General Heintzelman's division, composed of

the brigades of Generals Sedgwick, Jamison and Richard Third-General Smith's division, composed of the bri gades of Generals Hancock, Brooks and Benham.

Fourth-General Franklin's division, composed of the brigaces of Generals Slocum, Newton and Kearney.

Fi/th—The division of General Blenker, composed of the brigade of General Stahl, and of two brigades commandes.

Sizia-The division of General Fitz John Porter, com posed of the brigades of General Morell, Martindale as Butterfield.

Seventh-The division of General McDowell, com of the brigales of Generals King and Wadaworth, and a brigade new commanded by Colonel Frisbie. The passage of this large army of volunteers elicited

the strongest praise from the very formidable body of who now for the first time since his return from the Pacific witnessed an exhibition of the progress in drill of the volunteers, expressed much surprise that men taken from civil life should, in so short a period, have been able to compete in soldierly appearance with the veterans of the regular army.

From the fact that a General Order was issued by Gen McClellan, commending especially the proficiency in drill McDowell, the appearance of his troops in the marching column was looked for with more than usual interest and many doubts were expressed whether praise could be deserved, but when the two named had passed, the dis ion of Gen. McClellan in this particular seemed to meet with commendation by all.

One of the most interesting features of the day to many was the martial music, which was most eloquently disthe first order. In two or three instances the bands of band in General Butterfield's brigade numbered a hundred while the brigade was passing in review, a quickstep entitled, "The Standard Bearer Quickstep," composed for and dedicated to General B.

The whole review was most admirably conducted. In Anite credit is due to General McDowell, who was the commander of the review, for the promptness with which his vast column was moved. There was hardly an inter mission of two minutes between the passage of the various divisions before the General commanding, and all passed off with a precision and regularity and order that was surprising to all, and not the least to those who had witnessed the most splendid, reviews and military operations in Europe. Among those who were present on the field were many who had seen mulitary displays in Eu-rope, and all were surprised at this exhibition of the military spirit of a people who were totally unused to war

Among the foreigners present was Monsieur Herrmann the popular magician, who has seen armies under the most advantageous circumstances at the grand review at Pesth and in the Crimea. He, in common with others, was surprised that in a few months we could gather together, arm, equip, discipline and drill to such a state of

perfection, such an army of volunteers. The regiments marched for the most part like old a long drilled regulars, and elicited from the Commanding General frequent encomiums upon their excellence and soldierly appearance. The members of his staff were in ecstacies, and the general impression was that if he can not win with such an army there is no use to fight.

The whole world may be challenged to produce the same number of well disciplined soldiers in the same space of time. When it is remembered that all this army has been created from volunteers since the first day of August, the display to-day appears almost incredible. was without doubt the grandest military exhibition ever witnessed on this continent. General Mc tended by the whole of his staff, except General Stone man, who had gone to Baltimore to be married to-morrow to Mary O. Hardisty, as previously mentioned in the

HERALD. Upon the right of the General commanding during the review were the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War, Quartermaster General Meigs, and the Prince de Johnville. Mingled with his staff were General Sumner, and from time to time a number of the division of the brigade Generals whose forces were in the review. Upon the ground were also all the rest of the Cabinet officers, and a number of feeign himisters and their families, grouped in carriages and on horaeback around the carriage of the which, containing Mrs. Lincoln and some friends, was washington road. Soon after General McDowell's which, containing a state of the Commanding states from the same direction, but farther to Contain Amot, thuse pere Governor Andrew and lady,

cott, Assistant Secretary of War; Frederick A. Seward Assistant Secretary of State and lady; Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, and lady, and two daughters of General Taylor; Mrs. General McDowell, Mrs. General Smith, Francis P. Biair, Senior, Enq.; Lieutenant James G. Bennett Jr., and the families of a number of the fur-eign Ministers, and the attaches of the various foreign

legations, with a few favored representatives of the press.

The enthusiasm of the troops was remarkable. When
the General passed them in review their huxass filled the field. In their movements in passing in review there was a liveliness and activity that marked the soldier. The common expression among old army officers was, "The regulars must look to their laurels;" and one of the best disciplinarians in the army observed, "The only thing in which regulars could excel these volunteers is that they would turn their toes out a little more in march ing." Another said, "If these follows will fight as well as they march in review the world can't whip them." It will, perhaps, be found that the men who were there to-day can fight infinitely better than they can either march or drill. They have volunteered to

fight; the drill and discipline is merely incidental.

It was a day of compliments, and none were complimented more than General Barry, for the appearance of his artillery, of which he is chief. It was perfectly regular, and the nicest discrimination was nee decide between the regulars and the volunters.

The divisions of General McCall and General Heintze mann were placed first in the review because they were farthest from their positions, and before the review was concluded messages was sig-nalled that these divisions had each reached their ines and found all right and safe.

Several casualties occurred in the course of the day.

A man in General Franklin's division had his leg badly fractured by the kick of a horse in the morning. He was taken to the hospital in Alexandria. About the time the review commenced two men were seen riding down the review commenced two men were seen riding down the Alexandria road at runaway speed. When opposite the centre of the grounds one of the men came in collision with an infantry officer crossing at right angles. Both men and horse were thrown to the ground with great violence, and one if not both of the men seriviolence, and one if not both or the men seri-ously injured. During the progress of the review Gen McDowell was thrown from his horse, in conse-quence of becoming entangled in a prostrate wire fonce. The President came near being thrown from the same cause. In the course of the gallop over the field the horses of two of Gen. McClellan's staff became fright-

while the columns were passing in review an onicor rode up to Gen. McDowell, the senior officer of the day, and informed him that liquors were being freely sold by a person from his carriage on the ground, against all orders. The General authorized the officer to have the offender arrested. The officer complaining took a squad of men with him, and started in pursuit of the alleged vender of intoxicating drinks, and soon halted in front of a carriage containing a basket of champagne, the contents of which was being freely dispensed by the proprietor theroof. The officer made inquiry as to the name of the owner, and officer made inquiry as to the name of the owner, and was informed that the proprietor of the team and champagne was Russell. "What Russell?" asked the officer. "Russell of the London Times." "Are you selling this article?" inquired the officer, pointing to the champagne. "Selling the devil. Do you think I keep a grog shop?" responded Russell. By this time the officer began to "smell a rat," and quietly drove away, finding out very soon after that it was another necessary who was yields in orders by salling Busons. other person who was violating orders by selling liquors on the ground. Said person was accordingly arrested

and placed in the guard house.

The Prince de Johnville, who witnessed the entire review, besides accompanying General McClellan in his inspection of the lines, made the declaration to-day that he ever saw so many troops so well appointed, and that

Everything has been quiet in the department of the Potomac to-day and to-night.

INCREASED RAILROAD FACILITIES TO AND FROM WASHINGTON. As a matter of interest to the travelling public, it is as

Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Elmira, 6 A. M. 8:25 A. M. 1:10 P. M. 12 Midn t. 9:15 P.M. 5 P. M. 8 P. M. 2 A. M. 12 M. 4:15 A. M. The train from Pittsburg for Washington, leaving at four P. M., will arrive here at cleven A. M. the next day, and the nine P. M. train at half-past five P. M. the next day.

The trains to and from Washington hereafter will make close connections with all the Northern, Eastern and Western cities. Through tickets will be sold to and from all points; also baccage checked through.

ese and the other recent mall changes have been produced mainly through the efforts of Mr. Canfield, the Acting Manager for the government. INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VISITERS TO

WASHINGTON.

Among the many preparations just made for the accommodation of visiters to the capital during the present and approaching season, the proprietors of the Kirk-wood House have completed such arrangements as will ender their establishment, if possible, additionally po-

IMPORTANT FROM EASTERN VIRGINIA. Advance of the Union Forces-Three

Thousand Rebel Troops Disbanded-Our Soldiers Hailed as Deliverers of the People from Tyranny, &c.

Baltimora, Nov. 20, 1861.

Information received at headquarters this evening from Accomac county, Va., announces the disbanding of about 3,000 rebel troops who had been in camp near Drummond-

As the expedition advanced the rebel flags disappeared and the Union citizens hoisted their flags, which had hitherto been concealed.

The preclamation of General Dix had been scattered through the country, and when received in camp where the Union men had been drafted and forced into the service, they rebeiled and the commanding officers were compelled to disband their whole force.

The rebels said the force coming against them was so great that they thought it folly to resist, and the Union nen met them with hearty cheers and the greatest on

As far as the expedition had progressed there was every evidence that a large majority of the people were opposed to secession, and the troops were hailed as their deliverers from tyranny and oppression. The people are suffering for many necessaries of life, and were rejoicing rce with Philadelphia, on which they depended for

Information received from Northampton county war

They have destroyed bridges and felled trees across the roads, but the proclamation has given boldness to the Union men, and satisfaction to the people generally. All fled into Marvland, to prevent being forced into the mili-

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS! ARMY DARKESTOWN, Nov. 18, 1861.

we months' pay on Saturday. A preliminary meeting by many of the commissioned officers was held on Saturday night to form a Masonie odge for this division. Many distinguished men were

Everything in the shape of locomotives, machinery &c., belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been removed by the rebels and taken in the direction of Winchester. Even the double track for twenty miles has

that week map't sade, with a company of gavairy, paid a visit to the neighborhood of Sandy Springs, Montgomery county, Maryland. He made the arrest of Rev. Samuel Leech, a dergyman of the Methodist persuasion, whom he sent to Fort McHenry-Other cases, where parties were charged with disaffection were investigated and dismissed.

Much to the regret of his subordinates of the Guard and the pleasure of his regimental command, Major Stone has rejoined his regiment, having been promoted from a captaincy to a majority during his absence on detached VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

MEETING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS-

Jefferson Davis' Message Sent in on Tuesday.

of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. Great Excitement in Conse-

Reception of the News of the Arrest

quence Thereof.

THE PAPERS SILENT ON THE SUBJECT.

Important Military Movements of the Rebels,

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTHESS MONROB, Va., Nov. 19, 1861.
Important Intelligence from the South—A Battle Reported to Have Been Fought at Springfield, Mo.—Eulogy on Commodore Tuinall—Disposition of Robel Forces in Western Virginia—A "Noble" Martyr to the Southern Cause Gone—Meeting of the Robel Congress—Robels Shooting Each Other—No Mention Made of the Capture of Slidell and Mason in the Southern Papers-The Weather, dc. Captain G. W. Saltenstall, from the flagship Mir

went to Norfolk to-day with a flag of truce, and brought back Lieutenant Worden, of the United States Navy, who had been imprisoned at Richmond. He returns again with Lieutenant Sharpe, a rebel navy officer, confined on board the United States ship Congress, off Newport News.

I have seen late Southern papers, from which I was permitted to make the following extracts from the Charleston Courier of the 15th inst.:--

The enemy are in possession of Pinchney Island. They have seized all the able bodied men on the plantations and carried them on board the flect. This has created a panic among the others, who are anxious to get away, but are prevented by force. The enemy have made no attempt as yet to land on the main. Yesterday our pickets at Buckingham were fired on by a party in a launch at long taw, without effect. We have not been able to ascertain their force, but it is represented by the negroes to be very large.

The following article, credited to the Savannah Republican, suleyistic of Commodore Tatnall, is reproduced

publican, culogistic of Commodore Tatnali, is reproduced in the columns of the Courier. It is headed:—

in the columns of the Courier. It is headed:—
OUR IBLATE OLD COMMODORS.
Commodore Tathall has, without intending it as such, set the men of the South an example which all abould seek to imitate—viz: whether weak or strong, meet the enemy at the very threshold, and show him that you are resolved to dispute every inch of Southern ground, and drive him back or perish in the attempt. The Commodore, with his little river fleet, did not wait for an attack, but went out to meet the enemy in all their pomp and power. He threw his scornful and defant shot into the testh of their vast expedition, and when they met white, him, not on equal terms, but with repeated broadsides from their largest ships, he showed his appreciation of their gallantry and manhoed by dipping his flag in irony, as much as to say, "Your scheve ment is worthy of honor, and here you have it." It was a terrible sarcasm, ingeniously yet foreibly expressed.
Let every Southern man throughout the war unitate the conduct of our gailant Commodore, and prove his devotion to the cause by meeting the enemy at every step of his progress, and, if no better can be had, on his terms. The editor of the Courier also amounces that the next paper would appear on Monday, the 18th.

sper would appear on Monday, the 18th. The next extract I take from the Richmond Despatch of this day (November 19), which is an article re-pub-

of this day (November 19), which is an article re-published from the Examiner of the day previous.—
We learn that the following disposition has been made of our forces in Western Virginia.—
General Jackson's command will go into winter quarters at Monterey.
General Loring's command will be divided; a portion will winter at Green River Bridge, and another portion will be moved to Winchester, Strasburg and that vicinity.
General Floyd is still on the Kanawha, his lines extending from Cotton Hill to Montgomery Ferry.
The Third Virginia regiment, Colonel Stark, of Wise's brigaid, has been ordered to join General Floyd's command.
The Norfolk Day Book of the 19th instant has the

The Norfolk Day Book of the 19th instant has the following startling announcement, largely headed

The Corner bay Box of the National Institute of Collowing startling announcement, largely headed:—

New ORIERES, Nov. 18, 1861.

We have it in our power again to spread the glad tidings before the Southern people of another glorious Confederate victory.

The opposing armies have met in the vicinity of Springfield, the stronghold of the federal forces, and Generals Price and McColloch have winpped the enemy and are driving them from Missouri.

The True Della of to-day has just received a special despatch from Memphis, saying that the Memphis Appeal of to-day publishes an extra containing an account of a glorious victory of our troops. The news was brought to Memphis by General Price's messenger, who is on his way to Richmond with despatches to President Davis. It tells us that a buttle had taken place mear Springfield, Missouri, in which the Confederates were victorious over a vasily superior force, including Frement's body goard. The federal loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. [This affair probably refers to the dash of Fremont's body goard through Springfield.—Ed. Herald.]

to the dash of Fremont's body guard through Spring-field.—Ed. Harans.]
Generals Price and McCulloch express themselves perfectly confident of being able to drive the enemy out of Missouri entirely.

The Legislature of Missouri have passed the ordinance of secresion by a unanimous vole. There was a full quorem of both houses present.

A heaver of despatches from Noosho, on 'his way to Richmond, brings the above graitlying intelligence.

Well may old Seward tell the Northerners that the war is a failure on the part of the administration, and that peace will be declared in less than sixty days, when every day brings us news of such brilliant achievements by Southern troops wherever they can get federals to give them battle.

them battle.

Common score should have taught the rump before they commenced the folly of a war against freemen that a just cause is half the battle.

Among the noble martyrs of the South who fell at Belmont, Mo., was Major E. G. W. Butter, of the famous family, as on of Colonel E. G. W. Butter, of the famous family that gave five heroe and chesenfriends to General Jackson, and a descondant of the Washington family.

mily.

METING OF THE REGEL CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1861.

The Congress met to-day; scarcely a quorum present.

Nothing was done, and adjourned. President Davis will hand in his message to morrow. Nothing new to-day.

REMESS REGOUNG AT EACH OTHER.

On Wednesday lest, says a letter in the Day Book, two parties of troops met on the pennesula, and mistook each other for enemies. Brisk firing at once commenced, and a number on each side were killed and wounded ere the mistake was found out. Among the killed was Major Bailoy, of Mobile, whose body has been taken to his friends.

THE MEGROES AT BEAUTORY—THE SRIG ELS:NORE.
An official letter from Captain Ives, Confederate Engineers, says that the negroes near Beaufort are still loyal to their masters.

The Yankee prize brig Elsinore has reached a Confederate port in safety.

The Bible on which the oath is alministered was stolen on the Court House at Richmond. So says the Richmond Despatch.

find one word in relation to the capture of Mason and Sidedl. Either the robels are not as yet informed of the fact, or if they are the newspapers are not allowed to des cant thereon without the permission of Jeff. Davis.

Matters in general appear very dull on the Point, and ad not the Paymaster made his appearance, and by his distribution of funds diffused a little life into the soldiers appearance. Mornings and evenings are very chilly, and blankets and fires are great commodities just about now.
If our men feel the cold so much, how must the chivalry Major General John E. Wool, in answer to an applied

ion for a furlough to-day, stated in reply that " he would not give an officer or private leave of absence for the next three weeks, as the campaign then would be over." From these remarks you may draw your own inference What is going to be done I am not at liberty to say; but you may look for some important movements in this de

NEWS BY THE WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE. Via Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1861, Lieutenant Worden, U.S. N., arrested hast April, and inco confined in Montgomery, arrived in Norfolk to-day,

in exchange for Lieutenant Sharpe, captured at Hatteras. He states that the intelligence of the arrest of Mason a

Slidell caused great excitement among the rebels, who rejoiced in the prespect of retailation by England.

The Spaniding, from Hatteras, reports that two regiments from Georgia and South Carolina had abandoned Roancke Island, blown up a battery, and gone home. The rebels are strengthening their main battery at ewall's Point, anticipating an attack.

NEWS BY THE WAY OF LOUISVILLE.

LOURVILLS, NOV. 19, 1861.

The Memphis Appeal of the 14th acknowledges a loss at Belmont of six hundred and twenty-five killed, wounded and missing, and reports the Union less at one thousand and nine. It says Col. Logan acknowledged that the Unionists would be whimped. Unionists would be whipped.

The Richmond Whig of the 9th says that the rebel

army in Virginia is reorganized. The State is con-stituted a department, comprising the three armies of the Potomac, the valley and Aquia, under the chief com-mand of Gen. Johnston. Gen. Beauregard commands the army of the Potomac; Gen. Thomas Jackson that of the

walley, and Gen. Holmes, Aquia.

The army of the Potomac comprises four divisions, the first including the valley under General Van Dorn; second, General G. W. Smith; third, General Longstreet; fourth, General Kirby Smith. Troops continue passing through Richmond northwardly. The Fourth Texas and Twenty first Georgia left on the 28th for the Potemac

All the Union prisoners in Richmond are being a North Carolina.

The rumor that General Lee had left Southwestern Vir-

rinia for South Carolina is confirmed,

The Memphis Appeal says the journey from Richme to Memphis occupies four days, owing to the destruction of bridges in East Tennessee. Two of these bridges were costly and cannot be speedily rebuilt. The railroad mans gers are using every effort to keep up communication by forries and temporary bridges. There is great excite, ment along the road, especially at Knoxville. Parson Brownlow had left for parts unknown. Five hundred Unionists were reported at Uniontown when the bridge

was ourned. Colonel Josiah Anderson, a prominent East Tennesses rebel politician, was killed at the polls on election day. Several skirmishes between Unionists and rebels are

eported from various points in East Tennessee The reported transfer of General Zollicoffar's forces from Cumberland Gap to Eastern Kentucky is unfounded-The latest Nashville and Memphis papers show that Gen The intest vashvine and Memphis papers show that Gen. Zellicoffer is still at the Gap, with five thousand troops. A brigade of Tennessceans, under General Carroll, had orders to reinforce Gen. Zellicoffer.

The Bowling Green Courier of the 12th states that three

regiments and two companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery were sent from Bowling Green in the direction of Scottsville, Ky., supposed for General Zollicoffer's relief.
This movement originated in the report of an advance on

The explosion of the large gun at Columbus killed eight men, including three officers. General Polk was laid up several days by its concussion.

The Richmond Enquirer p: blishes for the first time the gifteinl report of the secret proceedings of last spring's Virginia Convention. It is full of interesting develope-The friends and opponents of General Beauregard we

carrying on an angry newspaper controversy at Rich-mond. General Beauregard publishes a card in the Whig, requesting his friends not to notice the attacks of his enemies, disclaiming ambitious aspirations, and announcing his intention to retire into private life at the end of the war. The trouble arose from implied reflections upon the defensive policy of the rebel government in some of deneral Beauregard's orders and reports.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, in a proclamation

the 12th, urgently appeals for private arms to arm five regiments now in camp, and threatens peremptorily to disband them if no arms are furnished. The Legislature seize all private arms, and call 10,000 men into the

A. G. Brown and James Phelan have been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi rebel Senators. The Fort Smith Times says that the wires between Fay-Pettus is almost unanimously re-elected Governor of

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Routed on the Tennessee River.

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 20, 1861. The gunboat Conesioga went on an exploring expedition up the Tennessee river yesterday, and discovered a rebel uted the rebels. Still further up another battery was discovered and engaged. The rebels were again conted, with a number killed. The Conestoga was but slightly damaged in the encounter. She returned to-day,

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20, 1861. dent, emphatically denies the prevalent reports that the citizens of Loudon refuse to sell the federal government forage and ask exorbitant prices therefor, and also that General Zollicoffer had blockaded the Cumberland Gap by blasting rocks, &c.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY REBEL PRISON-ERS CAPTURED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 20, 1861. Reliable information has reached here to-day that our cavairy, under Major Hough, had overtaken and captured the rebels who seight our supply train near Warrensburg on Monday last; that a hundred and lifty prisoners were taken and the wagous recovered.

FIGHT WITH AND DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 20, 1861. Captain Burchard, with twenty-four meu, of Jennison's regiment, attacked Captain Huyes, with one hundred and afty men, at his place of residence to-day, and succeeded in driving him away, burning his house and that of another man named Grogg, also a Captain in the rebel army. Captain Burchard and Lieutenant Bustwick were slightly wounded. The rebels had firty killed and eight

AFFAIRS IN SOUTHWESTERN MISSOUI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 20, 1861.
The following is a despatch to the St. Louis Democrat: The old terrors have settled down on the counties of the southwest since the retrogade movement of our army, and refugees are beginning to arrive again, driven home by the fear of being taken prisoners by the rebels, who are reported to be again advancing.

Mr. Grandeley, of the State Convention, arrived here last night from Springfield, which place he left on Friday last. Hemays that a body of 3,000 of General Price's cavalry have made their appearance at Sarcoxie, and that foreging parties follow up the track of our receding army, plundering Union citizens and renewing with punity every species of outrage. He passed a train o

PAYING OFF OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Moore, of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, having seen a statement in the Herald that the officers of that regiment had been paid off, while the men were neglected, desires to correct the error of the san by stating that, with the assistance of his second officeer by stating that, with the assistance of his second officer in command, he endeavored to get the men paid off before leaving Fortress Morroe, and even before they left Washington, and so far succeeded as to have them paid off at once on their arrival at their destination—Port Royal. That the regiment was the second in the division to receive their pay, and he, therefore, asserts that the statement to the contrary is absolutely false as to its details. Colonel Moore is now staying at the Brandreth House, where any communications can reach him previous to his departure for the South.

THE BROOKLYN RIFLES.

In pursuance of General Order 78, of the Adjutant General's department, and General Order 71, of the War Department, the Brooklyn Rifles has been organized as a

INTERESTING FROM HATTERAS.

Sharp Conflict Between the Rebel Steamer Curlew and Union Steamer Corwin.

Organization of a Provisional Government in North Carolina.

M. N. TAYLOR ELECTED GOVERNOR-

OUR HATTERAS INLET CORRESPONDENCE. HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Nov. 16, 1861.
Interesting Affair Between the Curlene and Cornein-The

Curlew Retreats, dc.
Quite a neat little affair occurred here on the 14th inst.

contest and the cast Survey steamer Corwin, Lioutenant Commanding Thomas S. Phelps, and the robel steamer Curiew, Captain Thomas T. Hunter.

All the naval gunboats stationed here were absent on some important duty down the coast, leaving the Corwin sole representative of the naval branch of our service here, and she was moored near the inner edge of the

north, and about one P. M. turned the outer bulkhead bncy, stood in to a long range and opened fire on the Cor-win with a heavy rifled gun. The latter vessel waited a few minutes to enable the enemy to come closer in, but, observing her wheels to stop, returned the fire from her two small guns in a beautiful manner, which soon drove two small guns in a beautiful manner, which soon drove the rebel away, who, after steaming to the westward about ten minutes, seemed to think better of it and re-turned to his old position and renewed the attack, which was responded to in the sharpest and most gallant manner on the part of the Corwin, all of whose shot, excepting two or three, either struck or passed over the enemy. The Curlew stood this rather warm work for a few minutes, when she started ahead and stood out of harm's way as fast as steam could

carry her, followed by her antagonist's shot, the last of which passed over her at four-miles distance. The Corwin sustained no injury, the shot of the enemy

This surveying steamer Corwin is the Harriet Lane mentioned in the report of the rebel, Captain Hunter, of the navel battle at this place about the 1st inst., and one

that occasion, sent the Curiew flying away, "firing her stern guns."

executive officer of the United States steamer Westernport, in the Paraguay expedition, under the command of Capt. T. T. Hunter. It must be exceedingly gratifying for the latter to know that his old first lieutenant has fairly beaten him off with a much inferior force, and that, too, when the enemy had it in his power to choose his own distance, the Corwin being unable to approach closer on

ceount of her draught of water. The weather is one and spirits, having frequently to fight an enemy—which is very good in its way, providing the providing and have too much of 16—viz: the water. The

The above is a correct statement of the affair, and it know what they can do when an opportunity occurs One of the officers told me that he never saw people ex. hibit such enthusiasm as the officers and crew did when Both he and they are of the right material, and are to be depended upon in any emergency. She is the fighting

HATTER AN INCHT. N. C., Nov. 18, 1861.

Meding of the Provisional Sale Greenen et Passage of Ordinances by the Body-Marble Nash Taylor Declared Provisional Governor of North Carolina, de.

The Provisional State government for North Carolina, the establishment of which has been contemplated for nonths, was formally instituted to-day by a Convention

of delegates and proxies representing forty-five counties

The following ordinances were unanimously adopted: By the People of the State of North Carolina, as Represented in Concernon, at Hatteras, Monday, November 18, 1861. Be it organical by the Convention, and it is hereby or-Be it ordained by the Convention, and it is hereby or-dained and published by the authority of the same.— 1. That this Convention, on behalf of the people of North Carolina, and acknowledging the constitution of the United States of America as the supreme law of the land, hereby declares vacant all State offices the hiera-bents of which have disqualified themselves to hold them by violating their oaths to support the federal constitu-tion.

by violating their eachs to support the federal constitu-tion.

2. That the office of Governor of this Commonwealth having been vacated by the death of John W. Ellis, and by the active treason to the Union of his constitu-tional successor, acting Governor Clark, Marble Nash Tay-lor be hereby appointed and deciared provisional Gover-nor of North Carolina.

3. That the constitution of the State and its amendments, together with the statutes and laws thereof, as contained in the Revised Code put in operation January 1, 1856, be declared continued in full force; also, such subsequent acts of the General Assembly as were not adopted in con-travention of the national constitution or in derogation of its authority.

acts of the General Assembly as were not adopted in contravention of the national constitution or in derogation of its authority.

4. That the ordinance of the Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 20th of May last proclaiming the seession of this Commonwealth from the federal Union, such secession being legally impossible, is of no force or effect and said ordinance, together with all other ordinances and acts of said Convention or of the General Assembly made and done in pursuance of the treasonable purposes of the reseprators against the Union, is hereby declared null and void.

5. That, whereas, it is desirable that this State shall be represented in the federal Congress and maintain her due right in the councils of the Union; therefore, the Provisional Governor be directed hereby to order special elections, in accordance with chapter 69 of the Ravised Code, as some as practicable and expedient, in any district or districts now unrepresented; and in view of the prevalence of armed rebellion and disporder in many portions of this Commonweath, the Governor is hereby directed to vidence as shall satisfy him of the fact of an election.

6. That the Governor be authorized and empowered to fill such official vacancies by temporary appointments, and to do such acts as in the exercise of a sound discretion he may deem expedient for the safety and good order of the State.

bled upon the call of the President. Governor Taylor has ssued his proclamation, ordering an election for the Se

cond Congressional district, to be held on Wednesday, the IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

Scizure of Miller's Hotel and All Its Con tents-Rebel Mail Arrangements Broken

Somewhat of a sensation was produced this morning in the western section of the city by the Provost Marshal sending a large force of police to Miller's Hotel, corner of German and Paca streets, and seizing the whole estab-lishment and all its contents, including a large number of borses, the contents of the barroom, safe and vanit. The object of this movement is said to be to prostrate the mail arrangements of the rebel sympathizers here. It is sup-posed that from this hotel there has been regular comcation kept up by teams to West River, and thence to Virginia.

The proprietors of the botel have not been susr generally, and are regarded as loyal men; but it is sup posed that certain employes or lodgers have been receiv-ing and transmitting letters forward to Secessia. A number of letters were seized, but have not yet been examined. Two parties—William Hart and John Earl were arrested. The nature of the evidence against them is not known.

The State Incbriate Asylum.

Bin. Marrow, Nov. 20, 1861.

The mangural of the President elect of the Now York State Inobriate Asylum, Dr. Valentine Moit, was delyered to-day in the Presbyterian church, Binghanton, Chancellor Walworth in the chair. The services of the occasion were conducted by Rev. Charles Boardman, D. D. The progress of the building is suifactory. Already nearly five thousand applications have been made for admission. In six menths the buildings are expected to be in condition to receive the patients, if sufficient funds are received from the friends of the applicants for admission.